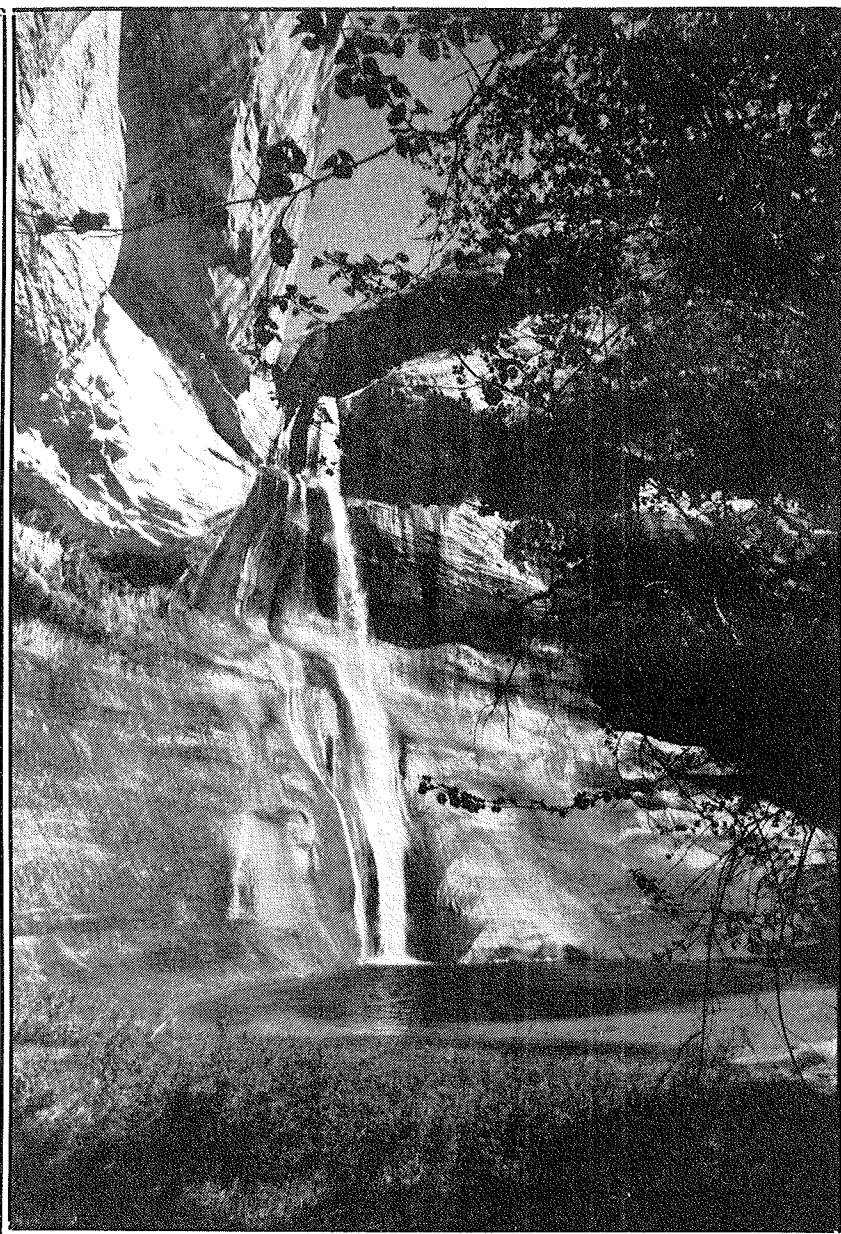
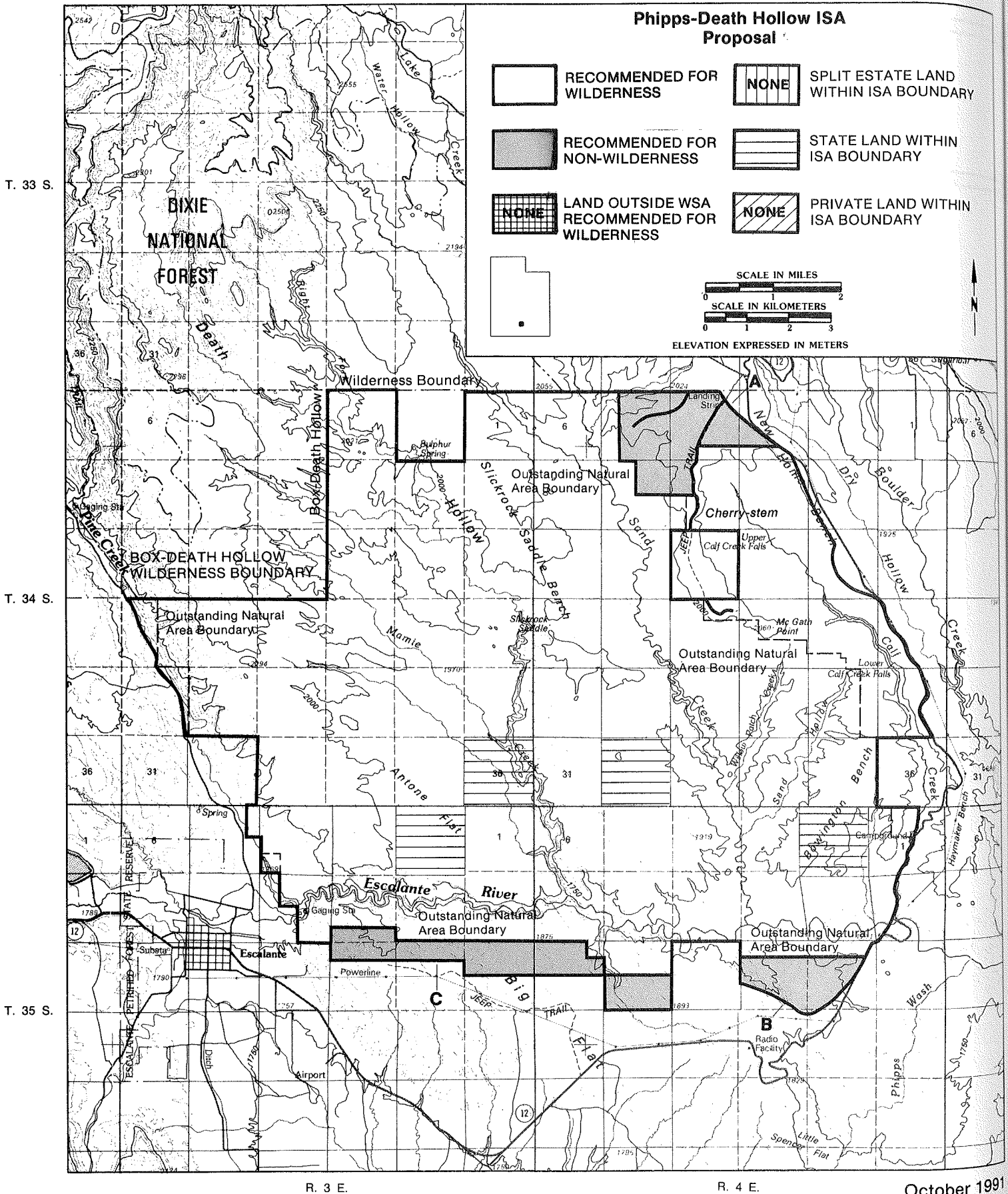


# Phipps Death- Hollow ISA



# PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW ISA



# **PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA**

## **1. THE STUDY AREA: 42,731 acres**

The Phipps-Death Hollow Instant Study Area (ISA) is in eastern Garfield County, about 1 mile east of Escalante, Utah (population 652). The ISA is approximately 9 miles from north to south by 11 miles from east to west (see Map). The study area is adjacent to the Box-Death Hollow Wilderness of the Dixie National Forest on the north and northwest. The study area is bounded by Highway 12, utility lines, State lands, and a campground on the east. On the west, the study area is bounded by State and private lands and the Pine Creek road. The southern boundary is along section lines.

There are 42,731 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the ISA. Four State sections (2,559 acres) are inheld in the ISA and would be included in the portion recommended for wilderness (see Table 1).

The Escalante River crosses the extreme southern portion of the ISA from west to east. Steep walled canyons, mesas, benches, natural bridges, and arches characterize the ISA. Elevations range from 5,400 feet on the Escalante River, in the southeastern corner of the study area, to about 7,600 feet on the northwestern side of the unit.

**TABLE 1  
LAND STATUS AND ACREAGE SUMMARY IN THE STUDY AREA<sup>a</sup>**

<b>WITHIN THE WSA</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
BLM (surface and subsurface)	42,731
Split-Estate (BLM surface only)	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	2,559
<b>Total</b>	<b>45,290</b>
<b>WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY</b>	
BLM (within the ISA)	39,256
BLM (outside the ISA)	0
Split-Estate (within the ISA)	0
Split-Estate (outside the ISA)	0
<b>Total BLM land recommended for wilderness</b>	<b>39,256</b>
In-holdings (State, private)	2,559
<b>WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS</b>	
BLM	3,475
Split-Estate	0
<b>Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness</b>	<b>3,475</b>
In-holdings (State, Private)	0

Source: BLM File Data

<sup>a</sup> The Appendix is a detailed table of in-holdings included within the portion of the ISA recommended for designation.

## PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

Approximately 40 miles of perennial streams, including the Escalante River, flow through the ISA. All of the portion of the Escalante River in the ISA is in the area recommended for wilderness designation. Most of the vegetation is pinyon-juniper, with some ponderosa pine in the higher elevations and riparian vegetation along the Escalante River.

The ISA was studied under Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and was included in the Utah BLM Statewide Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) finalized in November 1990. Three alternatives were analyzed in the EIS: a partial wilderness alternative where 39,256 acres would be designated as wilderness and the remaining 3,475 acres would be released for other uses, which is the recommendation in this report; a no wilderness (no action) alternative; and an all wilderness alternative.

### 2. RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE:

- 39,256 acres  
(recommended for wilderness)
- 3,475 acres  
(recommended for nonwilderness)

The recommendation for the ISA is to designate 39,256 acres as wilderness and to release the remaining 3,475 acres for uses other than wilderness. Designation of the entire area as wilderness is considered to be the environmentally preferable alternative as it would result in the least change from the natural environment over the long term. The alternative selected, however, would be implemented in a manner which would utilize all practical means to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts.

The portion recommended for wilderness designation would include the highest wilderness values in the ISA. All of the proposed area is natural. About 92 percent has outstanding solitude and 94 percent has outstanding opportunities for primitive recreation. Special features include scenic, geologic, historic, and archaeological values and the recommended area includes Upper and Lower Calf Creek Falls, which have high interest for visitors. About 87 percent of the area was designated as an Outstanding Natural Area (ONA) in 1970, and

about 99 percent of the area is currently closed to off-road vehicle (ORV) use.

Part of the recommended portion is in a known geologic structure with high potential for carbon dioxide, but the proven discovery is north of the ISA. The high wilderness values are considered to outweigh potential gas production in the ISA. Wilderness designation would be compatible with the U.S. Forest Service (FS) management of the adjacent Box-Death Hollow Wilderness established in 1984.

Areas A, B, and C not proposed for wilderness designation are at the northeast corner and along the southern boundary of the ISA. These areas lack outstanding opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation.

### 3. CRITERIA CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

#### Wilderness Characteristics

##### A. Naturalness

Naturalness is defined as an attribute in which the evidence of man is substantially unnoticeable to the average visitor and where minor imprints of man exhibit no cumulative impact that is substantially noticeable. The entire ISA meets the Wilderness Act criteria for naturalness, although the imprints of human activity can be detected. The ISA is an undisturbed area of deep canyons and slickrock benches. Together, the ISA and adjacent Box-Death Hollow Wilderness combine to create a very remote and high quality area of naturalness at the headwaters of the Escalante River. Imprints of man in the ISA include a gauging station on the Escalante River about 1 mile east of Escalante and 10 miles of historical routes. These imprints affect less than 1 percent of the ISA (5 acres) and are substantially unnoticeable. In the Phipps-Death Hollow ISA, the high quality of naturalness has not changed since 1980. No additional imprints have occurred in the ISA as a result of impairing uses or activities allowed under the BLM Interim Management Policy (IMP).

## PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

### B. Solitude

Conditions in approximately 36,000 acres or 84 percent of the ISA meet the criterion for outstanding solitude in lands under wilderness review. The remaining 6,731 acres do not meet the outstanding criterion.

Outstanding opportunities for solitude in the ISA occur particularly in the deep winding canyons of five major drainages. The Escalante River, Calf Creek, Sand Creek, and three tributaries (Mamie Creek, Death Hollow, and Right Fork of Death Hollow) all flow in entrenched, winding canyons. Although each of the canyon drainages is characterized by bare rock surfaces, a variety of canyon landscapes exist. Some canyons, such as Calf Creek, have inner gorges in slickrock bowls or basins. The Escalante River Canyon is a very deep, large canyon. The Mamie Creek-Death Hollow drainage contains inner gorges and narrows, perched canyons, and numerous slots and ridges. The North Fork-Death Hollow area is similar to the Mamie Creek area, but the inner gorge is deeper, with more narrows. The canyon areas in the ISA all provide outstanding opportunities for solitude. Canyons and adjacent terrain where there are outstanding opportunities for solitude total approximately 19,900 acres of the ISA.

The opportunity for solitude on the benches is outstanding where the benches are isolated. The Antone Flat Bench, for example, includes the entire Mamie Creek-Pine Creek divide from Antone Flat to the Box-Death Hollow Wilderness boundary. This bench and Slickrock Saddle Bench below Slickrock Saddle are very isolated. The opportunity for solitude on Slickrock Saddle Bench above Slickrock Saddle diminishes toward the Dixie National Forest boundary. Below the confluence of Sweetwater and Sand Creeks, the canyon cliffs provide outstanding solitude. Bowington Bench is completely isolated by the Calf Creek and Sand Creek Canyon cliffs and the McGrath Point Bench cliff. All of Bowington Bench has outstanding opportunities for solitude. Outstanding opportunities for solitude exist on 16,100 acres of the benches.

### C. Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

Opportunities for primitive recreation are outstanding on 36,800 acres or 86 percent of the ISA, but 5,931 acres do not meet the outstanding criterion. Opportunities in the ISA are outstanding for camping, backpacking, hiking, horseback riding, and sightseeing for cultural and geological features.

Foot and horseback recreation are of high quality throughout most of the ISA. Scenic geology in the ISA is excellent. In this sense, most of the ISA represents a sightseeing destination, especially to the Upper and Lower Calf Creek Falls, Death Hollow Canyon, Escalante Natural Bridge, and the Escalante River Canyon.

Sightseeing for historical and archaeological features is also excellent in much of the ISA because of the number, wide distribution, and linear configuration of many of these features. Historic routes include the Boulder Mail Trail, first Boulder-Escalante telephone line, Old Boulder Road, and the Boynton Road. Archaeological sites have been identified in Calf Creek, Death Hollow, Sand Creek, and the Escalante River.

A variety of experiences also enhances hiking and backpacking. Fishing opportunities in Calf Creek and Death Hollow augment hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. The variety of routes contributes to the outstanding quality of hiking, backpacking, and horseback riding. The ISA provides an array of canyon routes for hikers and horseback riders. Because it is not limited by time or by riding terrain, backpacking has the most route options. These options include all of the canyon systems and the Pine Creek-Death Hollow divide, Slickrock Saddle Bench, Bowington Bench, Upper Calf Creek Basin, and a portion of Big Flat. Some portions of these bench areas are also within the range of hikers. Backpacking in the ISA is further enhanced by the continuation of the Death Hollow Canyon hiking routes into the Box-Death Hollow Wilderness in the Dixie National Forest.

## PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

### D. Special Features

The Lower Calf Creek Falls trail in Calf Creek Canyon includes the area of the Calf Creek Canyon between the Lower Falls and the campground. This portion of Calf Creek Canyon includes approximately 200 acres with significant educational values.

The Phipps-Death Hollow ISA, in the upper part of the Escalante River, has landscape features not found in the middle and lower portions of this drainage. For example, white-and-yellow Navajo sandstones are in greater abundance in the landscape and the canyons are the deepest in the drainage system. Approximately 38,931 acres in the ISA exhibit outstanding scenery. The Escalante River Canyon within the ISA is 1,100 feet deep between the mouth of Mamie Creek and the community of Escalante. The canyon walls are rough and broken, and the canyon is narrow and it meanders. The canyon is impressive throughout its length. Escalante Natural Bridge, a 130-foot-high bridge with a span of 100 feet, is in the south wall of the canyon. Four other natural bridges and arches are in the ISA.

Scenic values are excellent in the bench and canyon areas between Slickrock Saddle Bench and Calf Creek Canyon. Where sandstone outcroppings and points are present on the benches, scenic values are high. Very high quality scenic features are in the Calf Creek Canyon area, where red walls, alcoves, two waterfalls, and extensive expanses of white slickrock are present. Lower Calf Creek Falls is 126 feet high and Upper Calf Creek Falls is 86 feet high.

The Death Hollow portion of the ISA is one of the most scenic parts of the Escalante River drainage. Death Hollow Canyon is deep and meandering, with narrows 1,000 feet deep in some sections of the canyon. Above the canyon, the basin through which Mamie Creek flows is a dissected area of canyons, tanks, and other features. Ponderosa pine grows in places. Antone Flat, a sagebrush park in the southern portion of this area, is one of the few places in the ISA where soil cover remains. The Escalante monocline forms the divide between Mamie Creek and Pine Creek. The Pine Creek

side is a scenic, dissected, 1,000-foot rock face. The top of the monocline is a narrow ridge covered with ponderosa pine.

Historical values include the Boulder Mail Trail, Boynton Road, Old Boulder Road, Washington Phipps Grave, and the Escalante-Boulder telephone line. The Boulder Mail Trail was used to carry mail and goods between the Towns of Escalante and Boulder. Much of the trail is still visible, especially where it was necessary to construct the trail through slickrock. The trail has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places and is becoming a popular backpacking route in the ISA. Approximately 13 miles of the trail are present in the ISA.

The Boynton Road was constructed in 1909 as a shortcut between Escalante and Salt Gulch. The road was abandoned after 2 years when water washed away portions of the road, but it is still visible in approximately 90 percent of the 10-mile route. The Old Boulder Road was the main route between Escalante and Boulder until the Civilian Conservation Corps built the Hell's Backbone Road and Highway 12 in the 1930s. Approximately 1.5 miles of the road are within the ISA. In 1911, the FS constructed the first telephone line between Escalante and Boulder. This line provided the first telephone service to the area and was used until 1955 when it was replaced by a microwave system. Most of the line between Antone Flat and Sand Creek is still visible. The wire is missing between Sand Creek and Boulder. Approximately 7.5 miles of the route are within in the ISA but are only partially evident.

The Friendship Cove Pictograph is an archaeological site that has been nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Bald eagles and peregrine falcons, listed as endangered or threatened species, may occur in the ISA. Seven other animal species and eight plant species that are considered sensitive may occur in the ISA. Refer to Appendix 4 and the Affected Environment, Vegetation and Wildlife Including Special Status Species sections of the Utah BLM Statewide



## PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

Wilderness Final EIS for additional information.

The Escalante River through the ISA is part of a longer segment nominated for study under Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture on September 11, 1970.

### Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS)

#### A. Expanding the Diversity of Natural Systems and Features as Represented by Ecosystems

Wilderness designation of this ISA would not add a potential natural vegetation (PNV) ecosystem not presently represented in the NWPS. PNV is the vegetative type that would eventually become the climax vegetation if not altered by human interference, and is not necessarily the vegetation that is currently present in an area.

The ISA is in the Colorado Plateau Province/Ecoregion. The PNV in the ISA is entirely juniper-pinyon woodland (42,731 acres). The PNV in the ISA is well represented in the NWPS nationally and in BLM study areas in Utah and other states. This information is summarized in Table 2 from data compiled in December 1989.

#### B. Assessing the Opportunities for Solitude or Primitive Recreation within a Days Driving Time (5 Hours) of Major Population Centers

The ISA is not within a 5-hour drive of any major population centers.

#### C. Balancing the Geographic Distribution of Wilderness Areas

The Phipps-Death Hollow ISA would not contribute significantly to balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas within the NWPS. As of January, 1987, the NWPS included 64 areas comprising 2,834,115 acres in Utah and Arizona.

There are eight designated wilderness areas within 100 miles of the ISA. The ISA is immediately south and southeast of the 26,000-acre Box-Death Hollow Wilderness (Forest Service [FS]). Within 100 miles to the east is the 45,000-acre Dark Canyon Wilderness (FS). To the south is the 112,000-acre Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs Wilderness (BLM), and to the southwest of the ISA, the 40,600-acre Saddle Mountain Wilderness (FS), the 70,500-acre Kanab Creek Wilderness (FS and BLM units), and 6,860-acre Cottonwood Point Wilderness (BLM), and to the west, the 7,000-acre Ashdown Gorge Wilderness (FS) and 50,000-acre Pine Valley Mountain Wilderness (FS).

TABLE 2  
ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION

BAILEY-KUCHLER CLASSIFICATION (PNV)	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
NATIONWIDE (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	11	1,401,745	84	2,101,274
UTAH (COLORADO PLATEAU PROVINCE)				
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	1	26,000	53	1,663,467

Source: BLM File Data.

## PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

Manageability (The area must be capable of being managed effectively to preserve its wilderness character.)

The entire ISA, including the portion recommended for wilderness designation can be managed as wilderness to preserve values now present in the area. There are 3,225 acres of pre-FLPMA oil and gas leases in the ISA. It is likely that at least a portion of these leases will be explored or developed for oil and gas or carbon dioxide. It is estimated that development would cause 20 acres of surface disturbance inside the ISA. This situation would be similar to the manageability scenario in the adjacent Box-Death Hollow Wilderness which is effectively managed by the FS to preserve its wilderness character.

Management of the recommended area could be somewhat complicated by the presence of four in-held sections of State land. Of the 2,559 acres of in-held land, 640 acres are presently leased for oil, gas and hydrocarbons. Because of the potential for carbon dioxide in the ISA it is likely that access will be required for exploration of State lands. Additionally, development and production on these lands would reduce the quality of wilderness values in the adjacent wilderness.

There are no mining claims in the ISA. There is some potential for uranium in the area, but because of poor economic conditions, development of uranium is not expected. Livestock grazing and maintenance of 1 mile of fence would continue in the recommended area and would not affect wilderness values.

### Energy and Mineral Resource Values

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the U.S. Bureau of Mines (USBM) prepared a mineral resource potential open file report for the Phipps-Death Hollow ISA (USGS Open File Report 81-558, Gordon W. Weir and Michael E. Lane, 1981). The report indicates that the mineral and energy resource potential in the ISA is low. A manganese deposit in the southwestern corner of the ISA is too small to yield ore in commercial quantities. Oil and gas test wells near the ISA were dry, and the oil and gas potential of the area appears to be low.

Additional study by BLM geologists indicate that the potential for coal and geothermal resources is also low. The potential for undiscovered resources of carbon dioxide is moderate, however, as indicated by discovery of a large deposit about 7 miles north of the ISA. The rock structure that contains carbon dioxide reserves may not be so extensive as to include the ISA, therefore there is no certainty that this resource exists in the study area.

The potential for undiscovered uranium resources is moderate, but any deposits of uranium that may exist in the ISA would be well beneath the surface, limiting the likelihood of their development.

The potential for recovery of gypsum from the ISA is low. A small deposit of gypsum exists on the southwestern side of the ISA, but better and larger deposits are nearby, outside the ISA. Gravel and stone in the ISA have no unique or special qualities, and similar materials are found elsewhere in the region.

### Impacts on Resources

The comparative impact table (Table 3) summarizes the effects on pertinent resources for alternatives considered including designation or nondesignation of the area as wilderness.

### Local Social and Economic Considerations

Partial designation would result in a temporary (2 to 3 year) increase of 25 jobs due to development of the carbon dioxide resource. This would be 175 jobs less than the increase which could occur from implementation of the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Other local economic conditions would not be affected. Increases in recreational use could provide up to \$822,000 to the local economy.

### Summary of ISA-Specific Public Comments

Public involvement has occurred throughout the wilderness review process. Comments received during the early stages of the EIS preparation were used to develop significant study issues and alternatives for the ultimate management of the ISA.



## PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

During formal public review of the Draft EIS, a total of 117 inputs specifically addressing this ISA were received from 435 commenters, including oral statements received at 17 public hearings on the EIS. Each letter or oral testimony was considered to be one input. Duplicate letters or oral statement by the same commenter were not counted as additional inputs or signatures. Each individual was credited with one signature or testimony regardless of the number of inputs.

In general, 116 commenters supported wilderness designation for part or all of the ISA, while 311 were opposed. Eight commenters addressed the relative merits of the EIS, but took no formal position on wilderness designation.

Those favoring wilderness commented that the value of wilderness equals or exceeds that of nonwilderness resources, noted special features and opportunities for primitive recreation. The majority of those commenting in favor of wilderness were from other states. Of particular concern was the need to protect the area from development.

Those opposing wilderness were concerned that wilderness would conflict with or preclude mineral exploration and development, livestock operations, flood control and water rights, public access, or other uses; is not compatible with multiple use; would harm State/local economies; and that designation is not necessary to protect the ISA. Almost all of those opposed were from rural Utah.

Three Federal agencies, the FS, USBM, and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) commented on the Draft EIS. The FS concurred with BLM's proposed partial wilderness alternative. The FS further noted that there is no trailhead at the top of Death Hollow and that hikers were traversing dangerous, steep talus slopes and cliffs into the ISA.

The USBM commented that BLM had underestimated the petroleum potential of the ISA. The USBR pointed out that designation of the ISA would conflict with their Escalante Project, but planning on the project has been inactive for several years and will likely remain inactive in the foreseeable future.

No comment letters were received on the Final EIS.

There are four State sections (2,559 acres) in the ISA. In commenting on the Draft EIS, the State of Utah expressed general opposition to wilderness designation but did not take a definite position regarding wilderness designation of the ISA. The State considers the ISA to have high wilderness values as part of the Escalante River system and moderate conflicts compared with WSAs in this part of the region. The State commented that the carbon dioxide and oil and gas resource potential requires further assessment before any conflict can be adequately characterized.

The Garfield County Commission is opposed to wilderness designation of the Phipps-Death Hollow ISA and has endorsed the Consolidated Local Government Response to Wilderness that opposes wilderness designation of BLM lands in Utah. Garfield County previously proposed to the Utah Congressional Delegation that 111,053 acres of BLM lands in three study areas including 39,256 acres in the Phipps-Death Hollow ISA, and 31,600 acres in one FS unit in the County be recommended as wilderness. In commenting on the Draft EIS, the County noted that only 180 acres of the ISA are projected to be disturbed with the no action alternative, and existing BLM controls, such as ONA designation are adequate to protect the area while allowing for development of carbon dioxide.

# PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW ISA

Table 4  
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

Issue Topic	Alternatives	
	Recommendation Partial Wilderness (39,256 Acres)	All Wilderness (42,731 Acres)
Impacts on Wilderness Values	<p>Wilderness values would be preserved overall in the designated area which is approximately 92 percent of the WSA. Naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost or reduced in quality on 32 acres because of exploration and development of oil, gas, and carbon dioxide, construction of access roads to in-held State lands, and rangeland projects and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to 2,137 acres of the WSA. Special features including the Escalante River would be preserved overall. Some Class A scenery would be reduced in quality. Use of 1 mile of vehicular way in the nondesignated portion would continue to occasionally detract form opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in the WSA. This alternative would enhance and complement wilderness values, uses, and management of the contiguous FS wilderness area.</p>	<p>Wilderness designation would preserve overall the wilderness values throughout the WSA. In the foreseeable future, naturalness and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be directly lost or reduced in quality on 32 acres because of exploration and development of oil, gas, and carbon dioxide, construction of access roads to in-held State lands, and rangeland projects and opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation would be indirectly reduced in quality on up to 2,139 acres of the WSA. Special features, including Class A scenery, historical and archaeological values, special status species, and perennial streams including the Escalante River would be preserved overall. Some Class A scenery would be reduced in quality in the disturbed areas. This alternative would enhance wilderness uses, values, and management of the contiguous FS wilderness area.</p>
Impacts on Water Resources	<p>The impacts on water resources and conclusions would be the same as with the All Wilderness Alternative because perennial streams would pass through the designated area.</p>	<p>In the short term, wilderness designation would not significantly alter water quality or uses. In the long term, future water diversion and new and consumptive uses in the Escalante River system upstream of the ISA may be restricted or precluded.</p>

# PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW ISA

Table 4 (Continued)  
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

Issue Topic	Alternatives		
	Recommendation Partial Wilderness (39,256 Acres)	No Action/No Wilderness	All Wilderness (42,731 Acres)
Impacts on Mineral and Energy Exploration and Production	Implementation of the Partial Wilderness Alternative would limit potential exploration and development of carbon dioxide resources with more restrictive conditions being placed on the methods and manner in which the existing leases are explored and developed. No significant locatable mineral resource would be foregone because the probability of development is low even without wilderness designation.	Implementation of the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative would not adversely affect mineral and energy beyond the limitations which are already in effect. Mineral leasing, location of mining claims, and mineral development would continue as at present.	Wilderness designation would limit potential exploration and development of carbon dioxide resources with more restrictive conditions being placed on the methods and manner in which the existing leases are explored and developed. No significant locatable mineral production would be foregone because the probability of development is low even without wilderness designation.
Impacts on Visual Resources	Because total surface disturbance in the ISA would be about the same in the All Wilderness Alternative, the impacts and conclusions would be the same.	With the implementation of the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative, visual resources would be preserved overall. However, visual quality could be impaired on up to 15 percent (6,410 acres) of the ISA.	With implementation of the All Wilderness Alternative visual resources would be preserved overall. However, visual quality could be impaired on up to 5 percent (2,137 acres) of the ISA.
Impacts on Recreation	Implementation of this alternative would benefit primitive recreational opportunities by reducing the likelihood and extent of surface disturbing activities and increasing management attention and recognition of recreational values. The partial wilderness designation would provide additional protection for 14.9 miles of the Escalante River, a segment of the National Wild and Scenic River Inventory.	The quality of the primitive recreation opportunity would be reduced on the western half of the ISA. Recreational vehicles would continue to be precluded on 38,800 acres. About 14.9 miles of a wild and scenic river inventory stream segment would not receive additional protection.	The All Wilderness Alternative would benefit primitive recreation by reducing the likelihood and extent of surface-disturbing activities and increasing management attention and recognition of recreational values. Wilderness designation would provide additional protection for 14.9 miles of the Escalante River, a segment of the National Wild and Scenic River Inventory.

# PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW ISA

Table 4 (Continued)  
Comparative Summary of Impacts by Alternative

Issue Topic	Alternatives		
	Recommendation Partial Wilderness (39,256 Acres)	No Action/No Wilderness	All Wilderness (42,731 Acres)
Impacts on the Boulder Air Field	Implementation of this alternative would not affect the potential expansion and use of the Boulder Air Field.	Expansion and use of the Boulder Air Field would not be affected with implementation of the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative.	Expansion of physical facilities and use of the Boulder Air Field could be precluded or reduced with wilderness designation.
Impacts on Local Economic Conditions	Partial designation would result in a temporary (2 to 3 year) increase of 25 jobs due to development of the carbon dioxide resource. This would be 175 jobs less than the increase which could occur from implementation of the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Other local economic conditions would not be affected. Increases in recreational use could provide up to \$822,000 to the local economy.	Mineral activity would create both beneficial and adverse impacts on the local economy. Local employment in Garfield County would increase by about 10 percent (200 to 300 jobs) over a 3 year period. Long term employment would increase less than 1 percent (20 jobs). Recreation-related expenditures could contribute up to \$822,000 annually to the local economy.	Wilderness designation of the entire ISA would result in a temporary (2 to 3 year) increase of 25 jobs due to development of the carbon dioxide resource. However, this would be 175 jobs less than the increase which could occur from implementation of the No Action/No Wilderness Alternative. Increased recreational use could provide up to \$822,000 to the local economy. Other local economic conditions would not be affected.

# PHIPPS-DEATH HOLLOW INSTANT STUDY AREA

Appendix  
Estimated Costs of Acquisition of Non-Federal Holdings Within Areas Recommended for Designation <sup>a</sup>

Legal Description (Prior to any Subdivision)	Total Acreage	Number of Owners (If Parcel has been subdivided)	Type of Ownership by Estate (Federal, State, Private, Other) (Surface Estate)	Presently Proposed for Acquisition (Yes, No)	Preferred Method of Acquisition (Purchase, Exchange, Other)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition (Land Costs)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition (Processing Costs)
T. 34 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 36	638.08		State	No	Exchange		\$2,000
T. 34 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 32	640.00		State	No	Exchange		\$2,000
T. 35 S., R. 3 E., Sec. 2	640.00		State	No	Exchange		\$2,000
T. 35 S., R. 4 E., Sec. 2	640.96		State	No	Exchange		\$2,000

<sup>a</sup> The estimated costs listed in this appendix in no way represent a Federal appraised value of the land or mineral estate, but are rough estimates based on sales or exchanges of lands or mineral estates with similar characteristics to those included in the WSA. The estimates are for purposes of establishing a range of potential costs to the government of acquiring non-Federal holdings and in no way represent an offer to purchase or exchange at the cost estimate included in this appendix.